HEAVY AND LIGHT INFANTRY

MAJOR BENNETI'S PROPOSED ARMY TRAINING SCHOOL,

Ten Regiments of Light Infantry Planner to Thoroughly Train and Quality Young Men For the Butles of Commis-stoned and Non-commissioned Officers. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Of plans for army reorganization there is get no end. Among the

latest is that which has been introduced into the House by Mr. Oates of Alabama, but is really the project of Major Clarence E. Bennett,

Nineteenth Infantry.

The two most striking points in this measure are the increase of the present infantry force from twenty-five regiments to thirty, and the division of them into twenty of heavy and ten of light infantry. As a pending proposal is to increase the artillery from five regiments to seven, the increase thus proposed for the infastry would be proportionably less, though numerically greater. The fundamental idea of the tattalion of four companies, which is properly held to be essential in any change, is preserved; but white the twenty heavy regiments would each have three such battallons at all times, the light would in time of peace have only two. Thus there would be 240 compastes in the former and only 80 in the latter. er 320 in all, except in time of war. Since there are now nominally 250 companies in the 25 regiments, though not as many actually filled, the increase would be but 70 companies. A further provision is that in time of peace such company shall consist of but 40 privates and 12 non-commissioned officers and other grades, or 52 in all, while in war it would have 120 privates and 40 enlisted men of other grades, making 100 in all. Again, the 20 heavy regiments are to formed wholly out of the existing infantry by consolidating the

tories, and the United States volunteers.'
This is the nevel element of the plan, and it is brought forward as a desirable change to make if reorganization is to be attempted.

More than once efficers have discussed the idea that, under our peculiar system, the small regular army should, as far as possible be turned into a great milliary training school for the use of the nation. Gen. A. V. Kautz, just before retiring, declared in his annual report that he regarded the highest duty of our small army in time of peace to be "the acquisition and dissemination or military knowledge among the people. To this end the army," he said. "a toul become to a certain extent an elucational institution, and each root as far as practicable a military school, with the object of qualifying every enlisted man, as far as possible, to be able to instruct and prepare the citizen who volunteers, to serve in time of war. For this purpose the recruits for this accur should be obtained from the roung, ambitists, and energetic sons of patriotic citizen." He further proposed only one onlike

Surface to insure the object, it is provided that, with the exception of the musicians no men in these regiments are to serve more than some enlistment, and that, on discharge with good coaracter, each man shall be turnished with a copy of the Army legulations, the Infantry Drill Regulations, and the Guard Manuat. This last provision keeps in view his inture usefulness as an instructor of others. Finally, after two years service these men are to be entitled to examination for promotion to the grade of Second Lieutenant in the army.

WARRINGTON, June 17.—John Chamberlin's famous club house has a riva. The new establishment is located on the same street with the three celebrated houses on a coupled as private residences by Fernando Wood, Gov. Swan, and James G. Blaine, and which have been made known the world over by Chamberlin's genius as a host. The new house, moreover, his an history, too. Until a year or two ago it was the home of the German Embassy. Recently, however, it became the property of Other leatures in this bill may be briefly men-tioned. It provides that the heavy

motion to the grade of Second Lieutenant in the army.

Other leatures in this bill may be briefly mentioned. It provides that the heavy infantry shall be assigned to duty on the American-liexican frontier or in Arizona. New Mexico, the Indian Territory, at indian agencies, and "generally where too most ardinous duty is to be perfore ed by the infantry arms in times of peace." Other provisions establish enlistment for three years insided of five introduce promot ons by seniority, as "determined by entire length of service as a commissioned of fider, in both the regular army and volunteer forces." And require "separate company messoa." Again, it is prescribed that the single rank formation shall be habitual for infantry in time of peace arry no blanket bage, haversacks, tents, blankets, or pack of any kind, except haversacks, and entheen when necessary on the merch although in war they are to perform all dulles in the same manner as heavy infantry. There are still other provisions making regimental Adjutants and Suarter-provided the shall be shed by the tovernment.

But while come of these deadle show the aweening character of the measure its primary and striking feature is evidently that of the proposed light infantry regiments as a school for roung men in the regular service. There is reason to helleve that such a plan would be received with a good deal of enthusiasm by some intelliget to youth who have a strong liking for the military profession, and a deel re to the prospect of rounding it under an ordinary entitlery, but do not look with pleasure to the prospect of rounding it under an ordinary entitlery, but do not look with pleasure to the prospect of rounding it under an ordinary entitlery, but do not look with pleasure to the prospect of rounding it under an ordinary entitlery, but do not look with pleasure to the prospect of roughing it under an ordinary entitlery, but do not look with pleasure to the prospect of roughing it under an ordinary entitlery, but do not look with pleasure to the prospect of r

KICKED IN HIS SISTEL'S RIES

Because He Found Her Drinking Beer with Young Men In a Yacant Lot. John Toohey, a housesmith living at 1,907 Third avenue, heard last night that his sister Julia, a rather pretty girl of 10, was drinking beer with some young men in a vacant lot at High street and First avenue.

When I e went there he knocked one of the youths down, and the rest ran awar. Tooher then dragged his sister to the sidewalk, where he knocked her down and kicked walk, where he knocked her down and arrach her cavagely in the side.

Her screems aummened a policeman, who arreaded Tooliey, and had the girl removed to the Harlien Hospital, where soweral of her risk were lound to be crushed, bhe is also inter-

The girl jost her mother two months ago, and her lather, with whom she lived at 2,000 becord avenue could not control her. Her be then he sorrowed even it, he widently as below he sorrowed even it, he widently as even more.

Fish Dying in Ohio Hivers.

Toleno, June 17.—Some mysterious agency is causing the death of the fishes in many o the rivers of northwestern Ohio. Complaint comes from villages and towns on the Sandusky that the banks of that stream are lined with dead fish, from mingows to pite and pickers; two feet long. Numerous smaller streams are afflicted as the bandusky is. There was a plague of dead fish in the bandusky lad year, but not so estious as now.

Br. Bepeur Di.

Sanaroga, June 17. - Chauncey M. Repew. who was to have made the opening address before the Ma ter Mechanics' Association, which convenes hereto-morrow, has sent wird to becreize Angua binelair it at illness has diagranged his rians and that he util be unable to fill his sammaument. MICHIGAS'S NEW SENATOR.

Representative of Young Republicants

WARHINGTON, June 17.-John Patton, Jr., the new Senator from Michigan, appointed by Gov. Rich to serve until the Legislature meets in January next, has as yet taken no part in the debates in the Sepats, and, in accordance with the traditions of that body, will probably not do so during the present session. His friends say, however, that when he does loosen his tongue he will take rank as one of the clever debaters in Congress. Mr. l'atton's appointment to the Fenate is an encouraging step in element in the Republican party and of purting saids the old time-serving politicians and officeholders, who, whenever there is a vahands claiming the honor as a reward for farty service. It was an intentional recogni-tion, too, by Gov. Eich of the younger element in the Reput Rean party in Michigan, and an effort to get out of the old rut and let every man in the State possessed of brains and party loyalty know that he might properly nurse a

commendable ambition to serve his State in the upper House of Congress. Mr. Patton never held an office before coming to the Senate, but he had been the Prosident of the Michigan branch of the League of Republican Clubs, and had been hard at work for years in strengthening the Republican party by helping to keep the young men loyal future. Don Dickinson, the enthusiastic, if Michigan, actually carried that State for the the young men and bringing them forward to whom he picturesquely called throughout the

whom he picturesquely called throughout the the existing infantry by consolidating the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth into the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth into the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth would be consolidated into the sine-ty-fifth world do not sine ty-fifth world in the sine ty-fifth world world in the sine ty-fifth world worl

JOHN CHAMBERLIN'S RIVAL.

Page's Establishment, where Private John Alien Reposes Magnificently. Washington, June 17 .- John Chamberlin's the three celebrated houses on e eccupied as of October, 1883," On the opposite wall private residences by Fernando Wood, Gov. hange Lord Coleridge's letter, dated March 10, Swan, and James G. Blaine, and which have 1884, and addressed to "My dear Chief Recently, however, it became the property of Major Thomas B. Ferguson of this city, who took it in part payment for his handsome residence on Highland Terrace, which was bought by the German Gevernment for its permanent legation building. Major Fer-guson remodelled the aristocratic old house and furnished and decorated it at great expense, intending to occupy it as his private residence. About the time that the decorations were completed, however, Major Fergus-n's wife, who was a daughter of ex-Gov. Swan of Maryland, was killed by a cable car in this city, and soon afterward Major Ferguson went abroad with a commission as United States Minister to Norway and Sweden. Page, who for ten years has been the manager of the Senate restaurant in the Caritol building, leased the house from Major Ferguson just as it slood, including the massive and costly furniture, the collection of file p intiggs and briesh-hard, and other articles of adornment. The house has already become a favorite resort for Senators and men about town, and divides the honors as the impular resort of the city with Chamberlin's, that has long had no competitor. There is no doned picture gallery at lage's, with a round table at which fifty guests can be seated, as there is at Chamberlin's, but there are private dining and elements, but there are private dining and elements. Fanikner, Pottigrew, and others have taken rooms at lage's for the ammer season, and on one of the massive mahogany, canopie bedietad werth its weight in gold as an antique, rests at night the handsome form of Frivate John Allen of Mississippi. As a member of the House remarked the other night while sloping mint julege at Page's with some of his Nouthern colleagues:

"If John's Mississippi constituents ever get a glamme of that tedroom it will be all un with him and he will never come to Congress who for ten years has been the manager of the

a glimpse of that tedroom it will be all un with him and he will never come to Congress with him and he will never come to Congress again.

This remark led another Congressman to relate the story of how Allen was oversome with continuous at a dinner party a few years ago. He was entering the gorgeous dining room of the millionaire Senator from Michigas. Mr. Falmer, with a handsome woman on his arm, when as the doors were opened and the beautiful heavily panelled room with its great oak table decorated with crystal and aliver burst on their sight and the order of tunches of priceiess roses reached their nostrile John Allen paused and sobhed.

Why, Mr. Allen, "said the lady on his arm, what is the matter; are you ill."

No, madam, said Mr. Allen between his acle, "it is not that, but this such reminds mean strongly of my own dear little home in Tupelo."

Washington, June 17.-The remains of the late Col. Thomas M. Barne were to-night taken to Fittsburgh. In the party accompanying them were Mrs. Bayne. Mrs. Martha Tease, his sister; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Smith, Mrs. George. Bepresentatives W. A. Stone and John United of the Pittaburgh and Allegheny districts.

There were no services at the house prior to the departure, they being reserved until the arrival at Pittaburgh, where they will be held at the house of Mrs. Teas at H.P. M. to-morrow. The body will be interred at Uniondale Counciers.

Washington, June 17 .- Surgeon-General Washington, June 17.—Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service has received no official notification of the reported outbreak of cholera at Hamburg.

The latest reblezram from Hong Kong reports the plague rapedly diminish ng.

The physician at blaten Island has ordered 30 vaccine pelula to be used in preventing the further apread of amali-p x. Espread this ordered 12, wyman has received no particulars of the progress of the disease there.

FEW ALL-NIGHT LICENSES. NOT A BILOOV IN NEW YORK HIS GOT

ONE OF THEM YET. Some of the Liquer Beniers Would Like to Have the Lexow Committee Ask the Commissioners Why-Many Applications, Some liquor dealers who think that their pinces of business should be licensed for the sale of wine, beer and liquor twenty-four hours a day, on the ground that public necessity requires the dispensing of drinks at all hours by them, are anxious that the Lexow committee, when it determines to investigate the administration of the Excise Department, shall inquire into the reason why the Excise Commis-

sioners have not issued all-pight licenses. Since the Excise bill of 1892 became a law there has been a provision permitting the granting of additional licenses for the sale of beer, wine, and spirituous liquors between the hours of 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock A. M., the prohibited hours under the ordinary license. These additional licenses were to be granted when it should "appear that public necessity requires that sales be permitted upon such frensed premises between the hours afore-

Section 6 of the Excise law makes this provis on. It was inserted into the law as a coucession to the liquor dealers, who felt that there was a public demand in some places for open bars after I n'clock A. M. and who wished to conduct their business lawfully. Liquer dealers in all quarters were selling in the prohibited hours, whether public necessity resire to restrict the all-night saloons to quarnecessities. In the arguments before the Excise Committee of the Assembly it was stated that the quarters where it was expected

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

the Capitol. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- The late Lord Chief Justice Coloridge was the only person who ever had the honor of sitting with the Juntices of the Supreme Court of the United States during an argument. In the stately robing room of the Supreme Court hangs modest engraving by Charles Holl, after a drawing by Jane F. Coleridge, and on the bottom of the frame is the inscription: Respectfully presented to the Judges of the Supreme Court at Washington by the Lord Chief Justice of England in grateful memory of the honour conferred on him on the 10th lessi, and addressed to "My dear Chief Justice." With insistent modesty he says: "I have presumed through you to take a great interty with and to ask a great favor of the surrawing of my mead, with a lew words of the engraving of my mead, with a lew words of the engraving of my mead, with a lew words of the engraving of my mead, with a lew words of flush Creek. Union county. The forgers will have one site mentation meads as they once let me site mengst them, will they honour me so laras to has gup my nortrait in a room which they use, in order to perpetuate the memory of what is so me one of the most memorable and most gratifying events of my life."

But a mong the portraits of Jay, Marshall. Taner, Chase, Wai e, and others hangs the samiling benirant faces of Coleridge. Indeed, he had reason to remember his well to Washington, where he was entertained by Attorney General Brewster with a round of heapitalities. In which the diednt Arthur and every other dignifary took active part. It was during the visit to Mount vernous that William M. Evarts got off the saily which is now an essential part of the Washington home. Henry W. Lacy in his "Diary of the Gladstone Parliament "puts down the hill and looking acreas the broad Petomac, said to Mr. Evaris that he had heard that Washington was able to throw a dollar so it would strike the Maryland tank. Tossibly, said Evarts: You know a dollar so it would strike the Maryland tank. Tossibly, said Evarts: You know a dollar would so farther then than it does now."

If ex-Congressman Billy Mason of Chicago

Britantian production and the system south of the Ohio Biver:

It ex-Congressman Billy Mason of Chicago

If ex-Congressmen Billy Mason of Chicago should be elected to succeed Senator Cullom. Senatorial dignity would receive a severe shock. Those who remember Mr. Mason's career in the frone recall his careless style of dress and his rough an -tumble way of sprinkling anecdotes through his remarks while debating political questions. At the tapital his Senatorial prospects are not considered serieue's, but if by chance he should carry off the prize, he will prove a unique and interesting character in the heads. Since the death of Senator Vance, the Senate is without a recognized humorist, aith ugh benator Chandler has made numerous bids for the place during the nending discussion of the Tariff bill. Mr. Chandler these not come up to the full helps to a humorist, as he is lacking the fund of appealed which characterized the late Senator Vance. The latter could always muster a good Southern dislect story to point his argument on any question under consideration. Senatorial dignity would receive a severe

The suggestion is made to the Gray sugar scandal committee that if there is any sincere desire or intention of getting at the truth with regard to speculative Senators, it could be seasily gratified by summoning the young woman who manipulates the telephone in the reception room of the benais. One corner of this highly decorated corridor is acreened off, and tank of the acreen is a handsome and solid little booth or room, in which is heated a long and short latance telephone, and the clever manager of it is kept husy from morning until hight sending and receiving messa, cas from "enators. Whenever a Senator or his secretary whates to send a message without allowing it to be heard by those in the reception room, he walks into the its at ease, firm in the knowledge that he one can hear him but the operator at the other and tike at ease, firm in the knowledge that he end can hear him but the operator at the other and of the wire. It has been himfed at the senate that this is ephone has frequen is been used for conveying messares from Senators to their stock brokers, and that swidence of this could be obtained without even paying milesque to a witness. desire or intention of getting at the truth with

Outes Goes Home for the Fight.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Representative Outes of Alabama, Democratio candidate for Governor of that State, left Washington to night to enter upon the campaign. He expects a hot fight, metaphorically and physically. All the opponents of the Administration in the State eppenents of the Administration in the State - Jeffersonian Democrats. Peculists, and Republicane-he says have combined on Koln, who has been twice defrated for the office of Governor; and Mr. Ustes goes in a the content recognizing that his test efforts will be necessary to win. But he is conflicted at success. He first speech will be delivered on 'hursday at Haleigh in the waystera part of the blate; from that date until July & he has engagements awary day. Us July & he will meet the blate Committee at Hestigueers and arrange the ca-paignt to the close. The election will be held on the first Manday in August. TOMAS M. HATNEYS AMERICANISM.

Me Couldn't Endure European Ways and Tobacco, and He Proved It. "Poor Tom Bayne!" said an old friend of the dead ex-Congressman last night. "He had ample wealth, an assured position in social life a lovely and devoted wife and an army of friends-overy hing, in fact, to live for, when atricken by an incura ble disease.

"Uls bra'n must have been affected, for he was one of the bravest and coo est men in danger I ever knew, and in his right mind he would never have burried out into the dark in such a shocking manner. I became acquaintat with him in the oddest possible manner. 'I was crossing the Bronig Pass in Switzer land in the summer of '73 (the Alps hadn't

been tunnelled then, and owing to the stundity or venality of the bookin; agent, had been obliged to give up seate in the coups of the dilgence that I had paid for, and supposed I had engaged, and forced to take places in the interior. The weather was hot the windows small, the cushions siuffy, and, to cap our misery, facing my travelling companion and myself sat a woman whose neck and chin were offensive because of an incurable trouble, and who carried in her arms an infant that to all appearances had never been made acquainted rith soap and water since the day of its tirth. Just as the diligence was about to start, in came a lady and gentleman, who, like our-selves, had been cheated out of seats in the

coups, and had falled in an attempt to engage a private carriage. officials of the diligence line in French and German, using the languages alternately and together, and intermingling aundry phrases of unmistakable Anglo Saxon. As drove off he put his head out of the window and fired a parting volley in Eng-

Excise Committee of the Assembly it was stated that the quarters where it was expected all-night licenses, would be issued were the vicinity of raliread stations, ferries, markets, and all sections where business had to be cart. When the hill becames a jar in 1872, applications poured into the Excise Board for the edition of the places for which such licenses were assert interest that his minimal the city has one of the places for which such licenses were assert interest that his minimal to city that cought to be deprived of an all-night saloun, and that there seemed to be a buble necessity for several thousand of these alters are drink dispensaries.

But and incommendation of the edition of the places of the power lodged in the Excise Commissioners to lasue it cases out this sour and the evident desire of the desirer to accurate them, not a single saloun in the city has sour and incompanies of the control o rest of that to acco half so much as I do. Here, swap it for this?

"Ho helt out a hox of clears which must have cost him at the very least fifty cents apiere. He was assured that he was welcome to the tobacco without the 'swap,' but he to-sed the box into the room and scuttled down the long hotel corridor with a 'Bon yoyage, bons garçons!"

ARRESTED FOR PENSION FRAUDS.

An Alleged Fugitive from Justice Who Took Chances and Was Caught. PHILADELPHIA, June 17.-After hiding in England for a time, James Cooley of York, O., who is charged with violating the pension laws, returned to this city only to be traced, by means of his pension papers, and locked up. The arrest was made in the Post Office on Saturday, and Cooley is now in a cell in Moyamensing prison awaiting requisition papers wanted for forging a declaration for a widow's pension in the name of Ellen Moore widow's pension in the name of Ellen Moore of Rush Creek, Union county. The forgery occurred on Aug. 20, last year, and shortly after that Cooley disappeared. He went to New York, and field from there when he found he was in danger and sailed to Liverpool.

He remained abroad for several months, returning to New York a few weeks ago. He came to this city last week.

On his arrival here Cooley, who is himself a pensioner, found his finances very low, and endexors to secure his, hark pension money. He had his vouchers attested before a magistrate, and sent them to Columbus O directing the pension agent of that district to fe ward his check to 1,100 Vine street. His arrest followed.

St. Louis, June 17.-President and General Manager Clark of the Mobile and Ohio has adloyed on the entire system, and to the con-River:

"This is to gotify locomotive engineers that although they accepted a reduction of Sper cont. Iron the first day of Mar, the railroad company will not hold the engineers to the agreement which they made on May I, but will only ask them to accept a reduction of 4 per cent. for June, July and August, after which time full compensation agreed upon is to be restored.

To the trainmen south of the Ohio a similar restoration o one-half the cut formerly agreed upon is made. This restoration will equalize all wage reductions with the arbitrators indicate in he case of the engineers north of the thin held here last week, who agreed upon a four per cent, cut for three months.

LOLLIR MARK (U. S.) SENATORS.

Populist Wright Says We Are Drifting Edwin V. Wright, the Populist leader, delivered an address last night at the rooms of the People's | arty, at 50 East Tenth street. The subject was "Whither Are We Drifting?" He sa'd that the time had come when the dollar-mark (U.S.) Senators must be taught that the Government was formed for the peo ple and not for them. The Sugar Trust, he added, was a big fraud.

The country was not a free country, he continued, for when Sweetland came to New York with an American flag he was ordered to haul it down. Populist Wright said in conclusion that we were drifting toward another revolution like the French revolution. it was determined to try to procure a writtinh habeas corpus to have Capt. Sweetland tried. A meeting at which Cozer and Brown army lenders will speak will be held at Ridgewood Park on July 32.

CHARLES COGHLAN IN HALLFIX.

He Registers Under an Assumed Name at a Second-close Hotel, Hallyax, June 17 .- It was learned to-day hat Charles Coghlan, the English actor, arrived here last night, and was stopping at the Lerne Hote', one of the second-class houses of the town.

His wife is said to be with him. and they will leave to-morrow morning for Souris, Prince Edward Island. Coghian has kept from public notice as much as possible to-day and it was by accident that his logarity was discovered. He registered under an assumed name togbian was out waiting this aftern on when a New York gentleman who had been accurated with the actor recognized him. He reluxed to see reporters. Hourse is the former summer bone of the Cogbians. FRANCE'S GREAT RACE.

THE BRAND PRIX OF PARTS WON BY DOLMA BARRICHE.

Matchbox, the Pavortte, was Beaten by Neal-It was a Magnificent Struggle Between the Two-1,000 Policemen and Guards Kept the Crowd in Order, PARF, June 17 .- The Grand Prize of Paris, for entire colts and filles foried in 1901, was run to-day. It was won by Baron A. de Schieller's brown colt Dolma Baghtche, by Krakaton, out of Alaska. Sir F. Johnstone's hay colt Matchbox, by St. Simon, out of Match Girl. was second : Count Cleremont-Tonnerro's hav solt Manyour, by Prontin, out of Merry May, third; Michel Ephrassi's chestnut col Gospodar, by Gamin out, of Georgina, fourth. Eleven horses ran. Dolma Baghtele won

cleverly by a nesk amid demonstrations of the wildest enthusiasm among the spectators. The betting was 6 to 1 against Dolma Baghtrhe, 7 to 4 on Matchbox, 20 to 1 against Mansour, and 6 to 1 against Gospodar. The betting against Edmund Blanc's Tonjours was 12 to 1: against H. Delmarre's Veronius, 30 to 1: against Edmund Blane's Le Pompon, 50 to 1 : against Baron de Schickler's Ravioli and Vendeenne and Lahire, 00 to

; against Governail, 100 to 1. The start was made in fine style, Ravioli and Matchbox getting at once to the front, with Governall, Toujours, Le Pompon, Gospodar, Dolma Baghtche, Lahire, and Veronius follow

ing in the order named. There was no change of the relative postions of the horses until ther entered the straight. Then Ravioli yielded gradually to Dalma Baghtoha The rest of the race was a magnificent neck-and-neck contest between the Behickler and Johnstone colts.

Just before the finish Dolma Baghtehe drew a neck ahead. Matchbox finished two lengths ahead of Mansour and the latter one length ahead of Gospodar. Time, 3 minutes 25 2-5 accouds.

Some 1,100 policemen, 300 Republican Guards, and 200 mounted guards kept order n the vast crowd at the course. President Carnot was received cordially both at the rack and along the route.

The conditions of the Grand Prize are: "Grand Prize of Paris of 200,000 france, 150,000 france given by the city of Paris and 50,000 france by the five great railway companies, for entire celts and fillies foaled in 1891 of every description and country added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 france each the second to receive 20,000 francs, and the third 10,000 francs out of the stakes. Weights -Colta, 56 kiles; filles, 54% kilos; distance, about 3,000 matras."

MR. WIMAN IS RESIGNED.

His Puture Course to Be Governed Entirely by the Advice of His Counsel. Erastus Wiman slept soundly for more than eight hours on Saturday night, and yesterday a NUN reporter called on him in the afternoon

"In regard to my case, I have only to say that I am in the hands of two of the ablest men in the world, Gen. Tracy and Mr. Boardman. What they have done already was done man. What they have done already was done for the mere love of justice, and I shall do in the future just as they deave me to. I have had any number of vi-liters and letters. Fome of my shildren same to see me this morning, and two are with me now. I am not a bit depressed, and have been very much gratifled by the tokens of trust and friendship I have received. "I have received several telegrams, one of

reselved.

'I have received several telegrams, one of them from a prominent man in San Francisco, who assures me that I have the hearticat sympathy and confidence of the business men there, and that 100,000 virtues will always outlive one mistake. Another one is from a cilizen of Montrea, who states that though he has not the honor of my acquaistance, he offers me his friendship, and says that my condition can only be the result of ahominable persecution, and that I may call on him for any material aid. I may need."

Among Mr. Wiman's visitors yesterday were percy A. Pickreil, a man who gave his name as "H. D. W.," and the quartet of the choir of Christ Church, New Brighton. After the afternoon service at the Tombs, the liev. Dr. Profit. who officiated, stopped at Mr. Wiman's cell to receive his thanks, and he promised to call and see him next Tuesday.

TOTED ON SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

Some Pittelmrgh Preachers Took a Vote In Their Congregations, Pressurer June 17 -Some time ago some members of the Mini-terial Association decided to move for a more proper observance of Bunday. Accordingly a call was issued to all ministers of all denominations in the district to preach on "The Sunday Newspaper" on the third Sunday in June, and also to ascertain by vote how many favor and how many oppose Sunday news apers. Out of a total of 330 churches of all denominations in Pittaburgh and Alleghenr, less than one-tenth of the min-isters responded to the call to preach on the

topic.

Of those who did talk on the subject, all were not opposed to the bunday paper. Two favored it, and one roundly denounce I the metho is of the Law and Order society. metho a of the Law and direct Nociety.

Only three churches voied on the question, enc. the Sixth i Treshyterian, in the East End, had bailots printed only one way, and that against, and its were east.

The Mount Washington Presbyterian Church voted by a yea and nay vote, and there were no voices. In favor of the Sunday paper heard. The Fourth Methodist voted by a show of hands, and none raised their hands in favor.

The flev, Alexander Thompson of New York tilled the pulpit at the Church of the Covenant. To a reporter he said he should not refer to the matier in his section, but personally he believed Sunday newspapers did good, and he was in favor of them.

BELLAMI'S IDEAS IN PRACTICE. A Co-operative Cooking Club Works Well

The Bellamy idea of cooperative housekeeping has had a thorough total at Junction City. 'Kan., says the Chicago Herald, and the results are more than satisfactory. The organization of the Junction City Cooperative Cooking Club was brought about in a peculiar way, One gold December morning three promi-

nent ladies of that town found themselves nent ladies of that town found themselves without "hired girls." They happened to meet, and each told her experience in failing to keep help. All of them had read liellamy's hooks, and the plans of cooperative house-keeping t erein advanced by that author were considered in detail.

It was a new idea, and they believed they could induce enough ho of the peconism join the movement to make it succeed. They accordingly called their friends together and made an assessment of \$2.50 per head, and New Year's morning this new Beliamy Housekeering Association sat down to as fine a breakfast as any one could wish. Then the membership was small, but since that time forty families have joined, and to-day it is the meat talked about and popular institution in Central Ranses.

HELD THE MOR AT BUY,

An Indianapolis Policeman Fires in Self-defence and Has a Rough Time, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 17 - A riot was recipitated to-night by the attempted arrest of Jerry O'Neil by Patrolman Frank King. C'Neill was drunk and when placed under arrest he and four other roung men who were his companions, set upon Fing and beat and kieked him.

King fired in self-defence, hitting G'Naill in the back. The ball-passed for ugh the right lung. King was then as-aulted by fir-citil brother and was soon surrounded by an angey crowd of 540 men, from whom cries of 'Hang him's were heard.

King held the moh at her with revolvers intif a patrol wagen lead of police arrived and dispersed it. O'Neill will die. arrest he and four other young men who

Killed by a Catskill Mountain Train. Kingston, N. Y., June 17.-The locamotive drawing the Ca skill Mountain special train on the Ulator and Delaware lialized last even-ing struck a three-horseteam, driven by James Markle, a few mi es west of this fir. Markle and the three-horses were killed. The location-ilize was damaged so if could not be used, and the train was elased for an hour, until an-other could be secured.

Nine Gut of Ten Former Pusture Present. SPRINGSTRED, Mass., June 17.-Trinity Methadist Church of this city held to-day a jubilee over the completion of a half century of its axistence. Nine out of ten living former pas-ters were present.

STALIANS PIGHT FOR WORK.

Rival Ganga Have a Fleres Straggle in

There was a free fight on Saturday afternoon between two gangs of Italians, who had ranged themselves on opposits sides of Sixtyfourth street, between Central Park West and Columbus avenue. There were about a dozan on each side, and they were pelting each other with bricks, stones, and other missiles when the police came. The battle had been raging fast and furious for half an hour when a citizen rushed up to Policeman Bauer of the West Sixty-eighth street station and told him that there was a riot in progress on Sixty-fourth street.

Bauer found the opposing armies still at it when he reached the scene of the fight. One of the Italians, Charles hazzo of 245 Elizabeth street, was in a frightful condition. Blood was streening down his face from several cuts on his head, and he was foint from the hemorrhage and the hurts he had received. Standing out from the gang on the other side of the at-set was Philippo Adamo, 52 rears old, of 200 West histy-fourth street. He was armed with an enormous five-shooter, which he was pointing at Hazzo and trying to explude. Luckily, howeve, the cylinder refused to revoice. On seeing the policeman, Adamo handed the weapon to a man named Allo Salvador of 134 Elizabeth street. Bader disarmed the Italian, whom he placed under arrest. Then summoning other policemes, they proceed allowed and Razzo, who was sent to Roosevelt Hospital. when he reached the scene of the fight. One

Alama and Razza, who was sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

In explaining what caused the fight the Italians said that a firm of contractors was preparing for the erection of some buildings on West Sixty-fourth street, and had employed Italian laborers to do the work, paying them \$1.25 a day. A gang of unemployed men came along on Paturd y and proposed to the contractors to do the work for \$1.12 a day. Thereupon the \$1.25 a day men were discharged and the cheaper applicants hired in their a cad.

The onated men then discussed the situation and decided to drive off the newcomers. This they did by attacking them in a body. Adams singled out Bazzons an object of attack. He seized a derrick crank and helabored him over the head, inflicting a number of scalp wounds. Not satisfied with this means of assault, he drew his pistol. At this stage Baner arrived.

Farzawas able to appear in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to prosecute his assaulant. Adams was remanded for further examination and Salvador was held to answer.

COMMUTERS TO NEW YORK.

The Service Said to Amount to 1,000,000

Of the railroad lines running out of and coming into New York, either directly or through the ferries, there are fifteen which make semething of a specialty of commutaion rates to regular passengers.

New York has proportionately a smaller number of roads entering it than any other big city. Chicago, for instance, is the ter-minus of th rty-five railroads, which have an aggregate trackage of 80,000 miles. Two hundred and fifty passenger or mail

aggregate trackage of \$9,000 miles.

Two hundred and fifty passenger or mail trains arrive in or leave Chicago daily, exclusive of the suburban trains, which number acveral hundred additional. New York has actually but one important railroad station within its ioundaries, and the large number of commuters come into the city through the New Jersev or Longistand roads.

The maximum railroad charge for commuters is thirty cents for ten miles, but special tiekets are sold at a material reduction to regular passengers, a fifty-trip ticket within the ten-mile limit being sold by the Jersey Central, one of the chief commutation roads for \$0 and a monthly commutation tieket within the ten-mile limit for >1. Other roads which cater largely to this traffic are the Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, the New York and New Haven, the New York and Northern, and the Long leand itsilroad.

The development of the commutation business has engaged for many re-rathe attention of the passenger agents, and it is now a permanent item of revenue on many roads. The commutation service of all railroads inving a New York city terminus amounts, it is computed, to one million passengers a week both ways.

The construction of the new Palisade tunnel

on her ille, and that they were in the employ of the Wardens, who were opposed to giving her the reward.

She said that she was afraid to go further alone, and asked if she might not sleep there. The request was finally granted, and the Doctor sleep in the police station.

This morning she went to the jail to ask the Sheriff if she could not be provided with a deputy, as she was afraid to travel alone. Sheriff Clark was absent, and she asked Mrs. Clark if she could not help her. Of course she could not, but the Doctor accepted an invitation to stay to dinner.

Liser in the day it became noised about that Dr. Walker was at the police station, and many callers presented their cards. The doctor left the city this evening at 8.15 octock without escort, bound for New Hampshire.

MR. OFERICAS'S LABORERS.

He Brought Italians to Newport and the Workingmen There Are Angry.

NEWPORY, June 17 .- A labor struggle is imminent here as a result of the employment of Italian labor on society's favorite resort, the grounds of the Golf and Polo Club. J. Macralent with fifty Italians from New York and Philadelphia, arrived on Saturday and went to work. They sleep in a barn and cook out of doors on wood fires, and ret \$1.30 for twelve haurs' work a day. Local labor leaders interviewed several cottagers to protest, but were told that they could do nothing, as Marcalent had made a contract with Herman Celricha their representative. The leaders found that Mr. Celricha was in New York, and they met this afternoon and passed resolutions calling upon all citizens to aid them in putting out the Italians. The Newporters said the were out of work themselves and did not like to stand by and see Imported laborers in their places while their children were starving.

Newport laborers expected to have a long winter's job moroving the grounds, and are greatly disappointed. of doors on wood fires, and get \$1.30 for twelve

Chicago to Send \$10,000 to Home Rulers CHICAGO, June 17. - In response to an appeal com Justin McCarthy, leader of the Irish Par-

Two attempts were made on Saturday and resterday to set fire to the ten-ment 224 Fast Seventieth street by firing the tenants' stores of wood in the basement. It is supposed that the journ toughs of the neighborhood set the fires for numerous. The house is the property of Max Danziger of it East Seventy ninth street who owns a large number of houses in the neighborhood.

Cut sa Artery to His Wrist. Henry Fla t, 40 years old, of 137 Essex street, Jersey (ity, attempted to commit suicide Saturday night by ou ting an artery in his wrist with a table knife. His daughter, who keeps house for him, discovered him in an unoccupied room very weak from loss of blood. She called a policeman, and Patt was removed to the City Hospital. It is thought that he will recover.

Hood's Cures

neuralgia, and heart discase caused me such exernelating pains that I them. Doctors' medicine failed to give me relief. The rairitation of my heart was no severe at times it would seem as if

I was going to die. I was growing worse when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It relieved me and afterward when I telt a had spell coming I always took a dose of the media eine and it shortly cured me. I am 67 years of age, and can truly say in my declining years

Hood's Sarsaparilla has done more for me than all other medi-cinea."-MRS. H. PARASON, Chittenango

N. B.-Be sure to get Bood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartie and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure. THE BIBLE IN POINT ALPHABET

The Completion of a Great Work for the Benefit of the Blind,

Beenest of the Billad.

From the Core Process.

The only Bible published in the point alphabet to be used by the blind has lately been printed in Louisville. It consists of LNGs pages, is in eleven volumes, and was turned out by the American Printing House for the Blind, which is an annex of the Kentucky institute for the Billad. The eleven employees of the printing house were engaged on the work for about ten months, and on May 7. 1834, just a little over a year after the work was begun, the first shipment to the American Bible Nociety at New York was made.

Of course this is not the only Bible that can be read by the bland. Those thus afflicted have been reading a libble for the past forty years, but it was published in what is known as the line alphabet. The line alphabet and the New York point alphabet differ from each other very greatly. The former is made up of the Blomm letters enlarged and raised on the leaves of the book, so that the blind reader may know them its following their outline with his singers. Every school child can read a book printed in that way. But with the New York point alphabet its different. Each letter is represented by a different number of raised dots arranged in a fixed position. Strange to say, this second method is the easier to learn, and is always taught before the line method. It may seem queer that the Bible published fortry years ago did not come out in the point language, but that was because only the line alphabet was known then.

That any sert of a Bible for the blind came out at all is due to a bequest of \$40,000 made to the American Bible Society by a weathy woman of New York city. It was made a permanent funi for printing Bibles for the blind in America was situated. All the printing of Bibles for the blind was done at Boston where the only rubblishing house for the blind in America was situated. All the printing of Bibles for the blind was done at Boston up to 1855, when the second American printing house for the blind was established at Louis.

Two hundred and fifty passenger or mail trains grive in or leave Chicage daily axed and in the sacond American put to saveral hundred ard fitting, which number asveral hundred ard fitting, which number asveral hundred ard fitting, as which number of commuters come into the city through the commuters come in the commuters The in-lide edge of each sexto is bound by a cloth-lined cardboard guard. This is made necessary by the thickness of the leaves and the constant handling by the reader. When these sextos are bound together they make a volume varying in thickness of from three to four inches. The New Testament is included in three volumes, the Old in eight. All of them are bound uniformly in Russian calf. On the back of each volume are the words Holy Hible in the point alphabet and also in ordinary print. The books of the libble included within the volume are also indicated in the same way. The shole work of mining the first sat of this Hible cost just \$3,000. The cost of binding is actually a dellar a volume. It may seem that for the blind to have this Bible in their homes is an expensive luxury. Fut this is not the case. Provision was made that the sacred library might go into every home at reality a very small outlay of money. The interest on the bequest nearly half a century ago has grown so that the books can be sold to the blind at really less than the cost of the binding. The whole set is sold at \$7, and the New Testament alone can be secured for \$1 less. These libbes are being sant our to all the schools for the blind in the country through the American Bible Association. It is expected that they will eventually take the place of the line Bibles not only in the schools, but in every household where there are any educated blind who may care to read the Scriptures.

but in every household where there are asy educated blind who may care to read the Scriptures.

Among the other work in the New York point alinhabet turned out exclusively by the Publishing House here in Louisville are the International Sunday school leason leaves. The money to ear the expenses of printing these is furnished by private subscription, secured by the unaided efforts of if. I. Hall, a blind man, whose home is in Published this. These leaves have been earning out for a little over ten years, and during that time 4,540,000 have been published. Up to 1852 the copy for these leaves was edited by Miss Alice V. Broadus, daughter of Dr. John A. Broadus. Since that date, Miss Rosalle Broadus, a niere of Dr. Broadus, has done the work. The blind who are able must pay \$1.50 a year for the leaves, but the poor can have them for the aking. All they have to do is to apply for a enerest superintentient of a school for the blind and show that they really want the leaves, and they are readily and gladly furnished. So few of the 4,650,000 leaves printed have been sold, that it can almost be said they were all given away.

Counting Coins by Machinery.

Chimage, June 17.—In response to an appeal from Justic McCarthy, leader of the Irish Parliamentary rarty in the House of Compons, well-known citizens of Chicago of Irish birth or home-rule sympathies have organized a committee to obtain subscriptions to continue the Farliamentary struggle for home rule. Nearly S.000 has been subscribed already, and enough more has been promied to bring the total to \$10,000 before the money is sent to Mr. McCarthy.

Purchased 30 Elevators.

Tacoms. Wash. June 17.—Frank Orbin and J. T. Bibb. composing the Tacoma Grain Company, have purchased from the receiver of the Northern Parlie elevators belonging to the Northern Parlie elevators. This yestella elevators are located in data and in beckman Lines of manil within a capality of intition of the composite those of wheat.

Two attempts were made on Saturday and restricted y to set fire to the temptal elevators as fire a Tenement.

Two attempts were made on Saturday and restricted y to set fire to the temptal of the minute. The feat of count ng 2.000 allver dollars per

730 Kegs of Powder Explode.

CHATTANOMIA, June 17. - Seven bundled and wenty keep of powder excluded this morn as at 8: 30 o'clock at tolteway atout fitteen mines from here, in the works of the thattahoude I owder Company, scattering the building of the contents for a quarter of a mile. The ex-plosion was heard for twenty mile.

COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.

For years againstuff used by the best farmed